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PATENT SPECIFICATION (11) 1 496 371

(21) Application No. 34243/75 (22) Filed 18 Aug. 1975
(23) Complet Specification filed 16 Aug. 1976
(44) Complete Specification published 30 Dec. 1977
(51) INT CL² C07D 215/42; A61K 31/47
(52) Index at acceptance
C2C 1534 200 213 220 226 227 22Y 247 250 251 25Y 29X 29Y 305 30Y 311 313 31Y 322 323 32Y 332 337 364 365 366 368 36Y 373 37Y 440 455 456 45X 45Y 509 50Y 610 611 614 617 620 621 623 624 628 630 658 65X 660 670 671 672 680 694 698 758 776 790 79Y LH LP LT NF RM WB ZH

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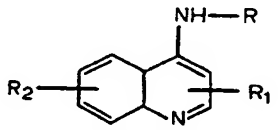
(54) IMPROVEMENTS IN OR RELATING TO NEW 4-AMINO-QUINOLINE DERIVATIVES PROCESS FOR THEIR PREPARATION AND THERAPEUTIC APPLICATIONS THEREOF

(71) We, SERDEX, Societe d'Etudes, de Recherches, de Diffusion et d'Exploitation, a French Body Corporate, residing at Tour Beau 20 Rue Jean-Jaures, 92800 Puteaux, France, do hereby declare the invention, for which we pray that a patent may be granted to us, and the method by which it is to be performed, to be particularly described in and by the following statement:—

This invention relates to new 4-amino-quinoline derivatives having the general formula:



(I)

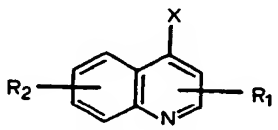
in which R is a straight- or branched-chain alkyl group having at least 10 carbon atoms and R_1 and R_2, which may be the same or different, each represent typically hydrogen, halogen, an alkyl, aryl, hydroxy, ether, thioether, amino, alkylamino, dialkylamino, nitro or trifluoromethyl group, and the acid addition salts of said derivatives.

R_1 and R_2 are preferably each hydrogen, halogen, or a lower alkyl, phenyl, hydroxy, lower alkoxy, loweralkyl-thio, lowerdialkylamino, nitro or trifluoromethyl group, By "lower alkyl" or "lower alkoxy" are meant groups of this type containing 1—6 carbon atoms.

The acids useful to convert the compounds (I) to salt form are preferably thereapeutically acceptable acids.

Indeed, it was found that the compounds (I) and their salts exhibit useful therapeutic properties, particularly antamoebic, antibacterial and antifungal properties which make them applicable in human and veterinary medicine.

The compounds (I) may be prepared by reacting, preferably at elevated temperature, in the presence or in the absence of solvent, a quinoline of the formula:



(II)

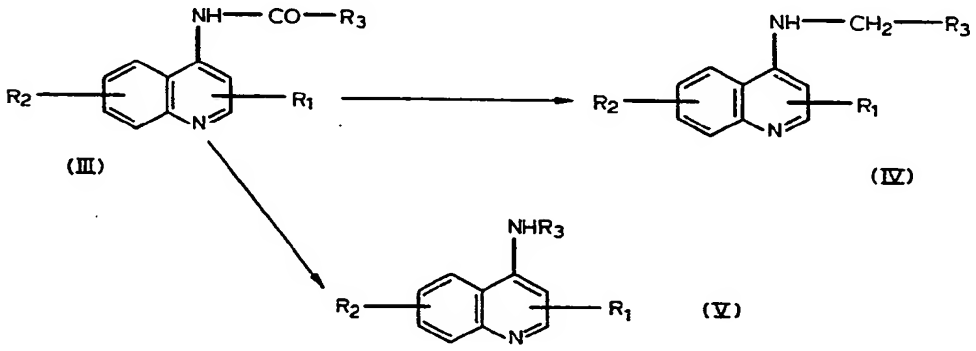
in which X represents a cleavable grouping of the halogen (chlorine, bromine, iodine), HO, aryloxy (Ar—O—), alkyl or aryl thioether, alkyl or arylsulfonyl type, with a primary amine NH_2R.

Useful solvents include alcohols, nitro derivatives (e.g., nitromethane), acetonitrile, or phenol, or mixtures thereof.

The reaction is generally conducted by reacting one mole of (II) with 2.2 moles of amine NH_2R, preferably at elevated temperature. The reaction may also be carried out by using simply one mole of amine NH_2R, provided it is conducted in the presence of a tertiary amine such as triethylamine capable of binding the XH formed and which does not react with compound (II). This technique is particularly useful when X is halogen, the resulting triethylamine salt being water soluble, whereas the salt of amine NH_2R is not.

It should be noted that after the compound (I) is obtained it may be converted to another compound (I) by chemical modification of substituents R_1 and/or R_2. Thus, a hydroxy substituent may be converted to a halogen substituent by action of the corresponding phosphorus oxyhalide. Similarly, an alkoxy substituent may be cleaved to a hydroxy group, and a halogen substituent may be converted to hydrogen by catalytic hydrogenation.

As a modification, it is also possible to reduce an amide (III), in which R_3 is an alkyl chain having at least 9 carbon atoms, to an amine (IV), using lithium aluminium hydride in a solvent such as ether, or dioxan.



It is obvious that this method cannot be used when R_1 and R_2 are also reduced by the reagent.

Secondary amine (V) is also obtained from amide (III) by oxidation with a hypochlorite or a hypobromite.

This constitutes a second modification for the preparation of compounds (I), provided R_3 contains at least 10 carbon atoms.

The salts are prepared by reacting an inorganic or organic acid with amine (I), (IV) or (V) dissolved in a suitable solvent which is then evaporated off, after which the salt is purified by crystallization.

The following non-limiting examples are given to illustrate the invention.

Example 1.
4-n-Dodecylamino-quinoline

4-Chloro-quinoline (1 mole) is heated for 3 days, at 120°C, with n-dodecylamine (2.2 moles). The resulting solid is taken up into hot water, in the presence of excess sodium hydroxide. The oil released is decanted off and is then extracted with a solvent (e.g. $CHCl_3$, or C_6H_6). After removal of the solvent, the primary amine is recovered by distillation *in vacuo*. The residue is crystallized from heptane. The product melts at 80°C (Yield: 86%).

Example 2.
2,8-Dimethyl-4-n-decylamino-quinoline

4-Chloro-2,8-dimethyl-quinoline (1 mole) and n-decylamine (2.2 moles) are heated at 120°C for 9 days. The bases are released as described above. The secondary amine is isolated either by distillation $b.p._{0.9}$ = 224—225°C or by crystallization from heptane; m.p. = 57°C (Yield: 72%). Monohydrochloride, monohydrate: m.p. = 98—99°C.

Example 3.
2,8-Dimethyl-4-n-decylamino-quinoline

4-Chloro-2,8-dimethyl-quinoline (1 mole) and n-decylamine (1 mole) are

heated at 120—130°C with triethylamine (1.2 mole). The reaction mixture is taken up into water, in the presence of a solvent such as chloroform, or benzen to remove the resulting triethylamine hydrochloride and the excess tertiary amine. After removing the solvent, the secondary amine is crystallized or distilled (Yield: 70%).

Example 4.

4-n-Decylamino-quinoline

4-Methylsulfonyl-quinoline (II, $X = CH_3SO_2$—, $R_1 = R_2 = H$) (1 mole) and n-decylamine (2.2 moles) are heated at 150—170°C for 48 hours. The secondary amine is isolated as previously described; m.p. = 79°C (heptane). (Yield: 60%).

Example 5.

2,8-Dimethyl-4-n-dodecylamino-quinoline

4 Phenoxy-2,8-dimethyl-quinoline (1 mole) and n-dodecylamine (1.1 mole) are heated at 120°C for 9 days. The reaction mixture is taken up into water made alkaline with excess sodium hydroxide. The secondary amine is crystallized from heptane; m.p. 64°C (Yield: 72%).

Example 6.

7-Chloro-4-n-decylamino-quinoline

4,7-Dichloroquinoline (1 mole) and decylamine (2.2 moles) are heated at 120°C for 4 days in the presence of phenol (1.2 mole). The secondary amine is isolated as previously described; m.p. = 99°C (ethyl acetate) (Yield: 88%).

Example 7.

2-Hydroxy-4-n-decylamino-quinoline

2,4-Dihydroxy-quinoline (1 mole) and n-decylamine (3 moles) are refluxed for 24 hours. After distillation of the excess primary amine, the secondary amine is crystallized from ethanol; m.p. = 152°C (Yield: 57%).

Example 8.

2-Chloro-4-n-decylamino quinoline

The preceding hydroxyl derivative (1 mole) and phosphorus oxychloride (12 moles) are refluxed for 44 hours. After removal of the excess chlorinating reagent, the reaction mixture is taken up into ice made alkaline with an alkali metal carbonate, the chloro derivative is extracted with chloroform. The solvent is removed and the product is then crystallized from octane; m.p. = 67°C (Yield: 60%).

Example 9.

(a) *Ethyl 2-(2-isopropyl-phenylamino)-crotonate*

o-Isopropylaniline (1 mole) is mixed with ethyl acetoacetate (1.05 mole) in the presence of 3 drops hydrochloric or acetic acid. After 48 hours, the water formed is separated by decantation. The crotonate is distilled under reduced pressure. $b.p._{0.7}$ = 127—129°C. Yield: 66%.

The water formed may also be removed by operating *in vacuo*, over sulfuric acid, or it may be entrained by azeotropic distillation in the presence of benzene.

(b) *2-Methyl-8-isopropyl-4-hydroxy-quinoline*

The above crude crotonate (1 mole) is gradually added to 1 litre boiling diphenyl oxide or to 1 litre paraffin oil heated at 260°C, allowing the alcohol formed to distil off. After cooling, the resulting solid is suction filtered, washed with a solvent (such as trichloroethylene).

It is recrystallized from toluene. M.p. = 173—174°C (Yield: 80%).

(c) *4-Chloro-2-methyl-8-isopropyl-quinoline*

The above hydroxyl derivative (1 mole), dried at 105°C, is added to phosphorus oxychloride (750 ml) heated at 70—80°C. The temperature is maintained at 80°C during 3 hours. After removing the phosphorus oxychloride *in vacuo*, the resulting material is poured over ice in the presence of chloroform. It is then neutralized with an alkali metal carbonate, sodium hydroxide or ammonia. The chloroform solution is separated. After removal of the solvent, the quinoline derivative is isolated; $b.p._{0.5}$ = 105°C (Yield: 93%).

(d) *8-Isopropyl-4-n-decylamino-quinaldine*

4-Chloro-8-isopropyl-quinaldine (1 mole) and n-decylamine (2.2 moles) are heated at 120°C during 19 days. The amines are released by action of dilute sodium hydroxide and the insoluble oil is distilled. The secondary amine is collected; $b.p._{0.5}$ = 211°C 68%).

Example 10.

4-n-Tetradecylamino-quinoline

4-Myristoylamino-quinoline (III, $R_3 = C_{13}H_{27}$, $R_1 = R_2 = H$) (0.5 mole) is reduced with lithium aluminum hydride (0.5 mole) in the presence of 2 litres boiling ether or of dioxan at 40—50°C; the excess reagent is destroyed by addition of dilute sodium hydroxide, at about 0°C. The insoluble inorganic materials are removed and washed with ether. The solvent is distilled off; the crude secondary amine is purified by crystallization; m.p. 81°C (heptane). Yield: 70%.

Example 11.

2-Methyl-4-n-decylamino-quinoline

4-Undecanoylamino-quinaldine (1 mole) is added, with stirring to a cooled mixture (0°C) of bromine or chlorine (1.02 mole) and potassium or sodium hydroxide (5.5 moles) in water (8 litres). The reaction mixture is gradually heated to 70—75°C and is maintained at that temperature for 45—60 minutes. The amine is extracted with a solvent such as benzene or chloroform, and purified as previously described.

Example 12.

3-Nitro-4-n-decylamino-quinoline

The above derivative is obtained by reacting 3-nitro-4-chloro-quinoline (0.5 mole) with n-decylamine (1.1 mole) in the presence of nitromethane (1 litre) at 60°C, for 24 hours, with stirring. After removal of the nitromethane by distillation, the bases released with sodium hydroxide are extracted with chloroform. The chloroform is distilled off at atmospheric pressure and the primary amine is then distilled off *in vacuo*. The 3-nitro-4-n-decylamino-quinoline residue is purified by crystallization from petroleum ether; m.p. = 53—54°C (Yield: 76%).

Example 13.

8-Methoxy-4-decylamino-quinaldine

4-Chloro-8-methoxy-quinaldine (1 mole) and decylamine (2.2 moles) are heated at a temperature of 90°C in the presence or in the absence of methanol (800 ml). The derivative is isolated as previously described. $b.p._{0.2}$ = 226°C; m.p. = 117°C (acetone-water) (Yield: 76%).

Example 14.

8-Methoxy-4-decylamino-quinaldine

4-Chloro-8-methoxy-quinaldine (1 mole) is treated with decyl amine (2.2 moles) and phenol (1.2 mole) dissolved in methanol (800 ml) at 90°C. After removal of the alcohol, the material is made alkaline with excess sodium hydroxide, the amines are solvent extracted (e.g. chloroform), and the secondary amine is separated by distillation.

Example 15.

8-Hydroxy-4-decylamino-quinaldine

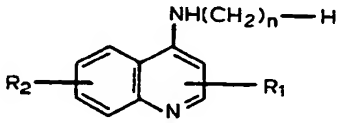
The preceding derivative is heated to boiling with 4 times its weight of pyridine hydrochloride, for 30 minutes. The reaction mixture is taken up into water and the insoluble hydrochloride is isolated by suction filtering. It is suspended in chloroform and excess ammonia (50% concentration) containing 1—2% sodium dithionite is added thereto. The chloroform solution is then evaporated *in vacuo*, to give 8-hydroxy-4-decylamino-quinaldine; m.p. 84.5°C (nitromethane) (Yield: 83%).

Example 16.

4-n-Dodecylamino-quinoline

The compound is obtained, according to a modification, from 7-chloro-4-n-dodecylamino-quinoline (0.02 mole). The latter, dissolved in methanol containing 1.35 g potassium hydroxide, is hydrogenated in the presence of Raney nickel until 0.02 mole hydrogen has been taken up. After removal of the catalyst and the alcohol, the amine is solvent extracted and crystallized from hexane.

Table 1 below indicates the constants of the compounds obtained according to the above examples and of other compounds (I) obtained in a similar manner. To identify the compounds, reference will be made to formula (Ibis) in which R is developed to $(CH_2)_nH$:



(Ibis)

On the other hand, the positions of substituents R_1 and R_2 on the quinoline nucleus are numbered according to the conventional nomenclature.

TABLE 1.

n	R_1	R_2	M.p. (°C) or b.p. (°C)	CODE
10	H	H	79	RC61
12	H	H	80	RC2
14	H	H	81	RC3
16	H	H	85	RC4
18	H	H	84	RC5
10	2—CH_3	H	76.5	RC410
12	2—CH_3	H	69.5	RC57
14	2—CH_3	H	71	RC58
16	2—CH_3	H	75	RC59
18	2—CH_3	H	76	RC60
10	3—CH_3	H	$b.p._{0.3}$ = 198—201	RC16
10	H	6—CH_3	87.5	RC14
10	H	7—CH_3	102	RC17
10	H	8—CH_3	64	RC10
10	H	8—C_2H_5	47	RC47
10	H	8—i—C_3H_7	46.5	RC38
10	2—CH_3	5—CH_3	77	RC31
10	2—CH_3	6—CH_3	52	RC8
10	2—CH_3	8—CH_3	57	RC284
12	2—CH_3	8—CH_3	64	RC7
10	2—CH_3	8—C_2H_5	45	RC46
10	2—CH_3	8—i—C_3H_7	$b.p._{0.5}$ = 211	RC12
10	2—Cl	H	67	RC21
10	H	6—Cl	97	RC18
10	H	6—F	71	RC44
10	H	7—Cl	99.5	RC19

TABLE 1 (continued)

n	R_1	R_2	M.p. (°C) or b.p. (°C)	CODE
12	H	7—Cl	93	RC53
14	H	7—Cl	88	RC54
16	H	7—Cl	90	RC55
18	H	7—Cl	89	RC56
10	H	8—Cl	80	RC20
10	H	8—F	70	RC45
10	2—CH_3	6—Cl	89	RC22
10	2—CH_3	6—F	80	RC48
10	2—CH_3	7—Cl	102	RC23
10	2—CH_3	8—Cl	91	RC24
10	2—CH_3	8—F	76	RC49
10	H	6—OCH_3	89	RC25
10	H	7—OCH_3	90	RC26
10	H	8—OCH_3	123	RC27
10	2—CH_3	6—OCH_3	76.5	RC28
10	2—CH_3	7—OCH_3	77	RC29
10	2—CH_3	8—OCH_3	117	RC30
10	2—CH_3	8—SCH_3	99	RC50
10	3—NO_2	H	53—54	RC32
10	H	6—NO_2	120	RC33
10	H	7—NO_2	126	RC34
10	H	8—NO_2	82	RC35
10	2—OH	H	152	RC51
10	2—CH_3	8—OH	84.5	RC62
10	2—CF_3	H	95	RC41
10	H	7—CF_3	85	RC40
10	H	8—CF_3	81	RC37
10	2—CH_3	8—$N(CH_3)_2$	75—76	RC52
10	2—C_6H_5	H	71	RC65
10	H	5—OCH_3	54—55	RC66

As previously mentioned, the compounds (I) and their salts exhibit an amoebicidal activity, an antibacterial activity, particularly against gram-positive bacteria, and an antifungal activity, particularly against candida albicans.

The amoebicidal activity has been evaluated *in vitro* on cultures of *Entamoeba histolytica* and also *in vivo* in experimental amebiasis of young rats infested with the same parasite.

A. *In vitro* tests

Said tests were conducted with cultures of *Entamoeba histolytica* of human origin, maintained on PAVLOVA-JONES monophase medium (JONES W.R., Experim.Parasit., 1952, *1*, p.118—128) according to two different techniques:

(1) *inhibition at the beginning of the cultures*

The test involves the determination of the smallest amount of material which, added to the culture medium prior to seeding, completely inhibits the growth of the amebae after a contact time of 72 hours in an oven at 37°C.

(2) *Lethal action on a two-day culture*

In this series of tests, the smallest amount of material which, added to a fully growing culture (2-day culture), is capable of killing all the amebae after 48 hours in an oven at 37°C is determined.

Some of the results obtained are summarized in following Table 2. Columns 1, 2 and 3 indicate the reference of the compound, the inhibition at the beginning of cultivation and the lethal action, respectively, in terms of microgrammes per ml.

TABLE 2.

Reference	Inhibition at the beginning of the culture	Lethal action
RC2	0.5	25
RC12	0.25—0.5	2.5—3.1
RC17	0.5	10
RC19	0.5—1.25	5—10
RC25	0.5—1	5
RC30	0.062—0.125	1.25
RC33	0.5	12.5
RC34	1	5
RC61	0.125—0.5	5—25
RC284	0.125—0.31	0.62—5
RC284.HCl	0.10—0.5	1.25—2.5

B. *In vivo tests*

The in vivo tests were conducted according to a technique closely related to that described by JONES (JONES W.R., Brit. J. Pharmacol., 1967, *2*, p. 217—220) and discussed by R. CAVIER & J. CENAC (Bull. Soc. Pat. Exot., 1972, *65*, p. 399—404).

The tests animals used are young rats, immediately after weaning, weighing 25—35 g.

After aseptic laparotomy, under nembutal-induced anesthesia, (1% solution in sterile distilled water; intraperitoneal injection of 0.50 ml per 100 g of body weight of the animal) 0.5 ml of a culture of *E. histolytica* on di-phase medium (Pasteur Institute) containing about 200.000 pathogenic amebae is inoculated in the cecum. Treatment begins 24 hours after infestation and comprises administering the test material suspended in a mixture of equal parts of water and gum syrup, by the oral route, once daily during four days.

Autopsy is carried out 48 hours after th last ingestion. The cecum is examined macroscopically; its contents and the mat rial obtained on scraping the mucosa of the cecum are examined under the microscope.

In each series of experiments, a number of animals are not given any treatment and are used as reference of the infestation.

The results ar expressed according to the scoring method disclosed by WOOLFE (Exper. Chemother., Acad. Press, New-York-London, 1963, p. 422—443): the average infestation index varies from 0 to 5.

Some of the resultats obtained are summarized in Table 3.

TABLE 3.

Product	Daily dosage (mg/kg)	Mean infestation index
RC19	200	0.5
RC61	100	1.2
RC284	100	0.3
none		3.5

Acute toxicity was determined in SWISS SPF mice by individual forcible feeding in the form of a homogeneous suspension, in a single administration. The following results were obtained after 14 days:

RC12 LD50 : 1.7 g/kg
RC19 LD50 : in excess of 3 g/kg
RC30 LD50 : 2.1 g/kg
RC284 LD50 : 2.2 g/kg

The antibacterial and antifungal activities were evaluated by the determination of the minimum inhibitory concentration, as mcg/cm3, of compounds (I) with respect to various pathogenic microbial strains. Two antifungal antibiotics, nystatine and griseofulvine, are used as reference materials.

The results obtained are given in Table 4 below.

TABLE 4

Minimum inhibitory concentration (as mcg/cm3)

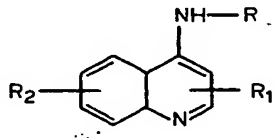
Product	1	2	3	4	5	
RC 61	2	4	1	0.8	0.5	
RC 2	2	2	<1	<0.25	0.25	
RC 3	6	6	6	2	<1	
RC 410	20	20	2.5	0.8	1	
RC 57	6	6	1.5	0.5	1	
RC 14	2	2	2	0.4	0.4	
RC 17	2	2	2	0.4	0.4	
RC 31	2	4	2	0.5	0.5	
RC 46	2	2	2	0.5	0.5	
RC 24	6	6	3	<0.25	0.8	5000 U/mg
Nystatine			15 U			
Griseofulvine				0.8	0.8	

1 : *Staphylococcus aureus* 209P—ATCC 6538P
2 : *Streptococcus fecalis*
3 : *Candida albicans*
4 : *Trichophyton mentagrophytes*
5 : *Epidermophyton floccosum*

In these various applications, the compounds (I) may be administered orally, topically, or by the vaginal or rectal route, formulated as tablets, cachets, capsules, ointments, solutions, powders, mouth wash, ovules, or suppositories, optionally together with the excipients conventionally used in such formulations. A daily dosage regimen of 0.5—5 g active ingredient may generally be administered.

WHAT WE CLAIM IS:—

1. 4-amino-quinoline derivatives having the general formula:



(I)

in which R is a straight- or branched-chain alkyl group having at least 10 carbon atoms and R_1 and R_2, which may be the same or different, are each hydrogen, halogen, an alkyl, aryl, hydroxy, ether, thioether, amino, alkylamino, dialkylamino, nitro or trifluoromethyl group, and their acid addition salts.

2. Derivatives as claimed in claim 1, wherein R_1 and R_2 are each hydrogen, halogen, a lower alkyl, phenyl, hydroxy, lower alkoxy, lower alkylthio, diloweralkylamino, nitro or trifluoromethyl group.

3. 4-n-Dodecylamino-quinoline and its salts.

4. 8-Isopropylamino-4-n-decylamino-quinaldine and its salts.

5. 7-Methyl-4-n-decylamino-quinoline and its salts.

6. 7-Chloro-4-n-decylamino-quinoline and its salts.

7. 6-Methoxy-4-n-decylamino-quinoline and its salts.

8. 8-Methoxy-4-n-decylamino-4-quinaldine and its salts.

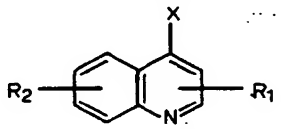
9. 6-Nitro-4-n-decylamino-quinoline and its salts.

10. 7-Nitro-4-n-decylamino-quinoline and its salts.

11. 4-n-Decylamino-quinoline and its salts.

12. 8-Methyl-4-n-decylamino-quinaldine and its salts.

13. Process for the preparation of derivatives as claimed in any one of the preceding claims, comprising reacting a quinoline having the formula:



(II)

in which R_1 and R_2 have the aforesaid meanings and X is a cleavable grouping, with a primary amine of the formula NH_2R in which R has the aforesaid meaning, and, if desired, converting the resulting compound to the salt form, by means of an acid.

14. Process as claimed in claim 13, wherein X is halogen, a hydroxy, aryloxy, alkylthio or arylthio, alkyl- or aryl-sulfonyl group.

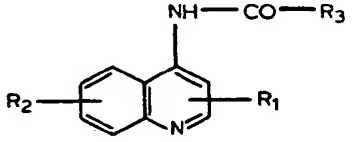
15. Process as claimed in claim 13 or 14, wherein there is used, per mole of quinoline (II), either a substantially dimolar amount of amine NH_2R, or a substantially equimolar amount of said amine, to which is added a tertiary amine.

16. Process as claimed in any one of claims 13 to 15, wherein the reaction is conducted at elevated temperature, in the presence of a solvent.

17. Process as claimed in claim 16 wherein the solvent is an alcohol, a nitro derivative, acetonitrile, phenol or a mixture thereof.

18. Process as claimed in any one of claims 13 to 16, wherein after compound (I) is obtained, it is converted to another compound (I) by chemical modification of substituents R_1 and/or R_2.

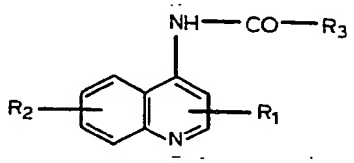
19. Process for the preparation of derivatives as claimed in any one of claims 1 to 12, comprising reducing an amide having the formula:



(III)

in which R_1 and R_2 have the aforesaid meanings and R_3 is an alkyl group having at least 9 carbon atoms, to an amine (I), with lithium aluminum hydride in a solvent, and, if desired, converting the resulting amine to a salt by means of an acid.

20. Process for the preparation of derivatives as claimed in any one of claims 1—12, comprising oxidizing an amide having the formula:

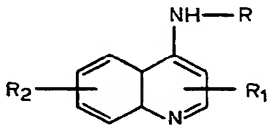


(III)

in which R_1 and R_2 have the aforesaid meanings and R_3 is an alkyl group having at least 10 carbon atoms, to an amine (I), with a hypochlorite or a hypobromite and, if desired, converting the resulting amine to a salt by means of an acid.

21. Therapeutic composition comprising, as active ingredient, a compound as claimed in any one of claims 1—12.

22. 4-amino-quinoline derivatives, having the general formula:



(I)

in which R, R_1 and R_2 have the same significance as in claim 1 and their acid addition salts, substantially as described with reference to the Examples.

23. Process for the preparation of derivatives as claimed in claim 22, substantially as described with reference to the Examples.

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Printed for Her Majesty's Stationery Office by the Courier Press, Leamington Spa, 1977.
Published by the Patent Office, 25 Southampton Buildings, London, WC2A 1AY, from which copies may be obtained.